



BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months.
No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines for one dollar, and twenty-five lines for every subsequent insertion. Long advertisements in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,
Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
and a variety of other goods at this week.

TURKIS ISLAND SALT.

My former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors, and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April 1829. 11—1f

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSIONER,
NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Offers his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE OF PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE OF GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs.
Cole & Sheldon, Williamsburg.
Chas. L. Wingfield, Norfolk.
Robert Sauter, Norfolk.
Sauls & Ashburn, Norfolk.
Eds. Beeson, Norfolk.
May, 1829. 17—12m

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.
May 28th. 17—1f

CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called Mush Island, which was sold by the late William Amis, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid, and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian, all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money.

JOHN D. AMIS, Guardian, for the children of L. Long.
May 29, 1829. 21—3f

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap; Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hks; Gros de nap Hks, some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hose; Brown Love Hks; Brown Cambrics; Brown French Drilling, Buckram; Oil cloth, Denmark Sattens; R. Ribbons, fancy Vestings, &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.
Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—1f

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, at cost prices, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risk of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,

IRON, NAILS, &c.

AND
DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. McKENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia. 12—3m

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Warrenton, N. C.

John W. Southall, Esq. do

Joseph G. Fra, Esq. do

Dr. Thos. Barclay, do

James Scott, Esq. do

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are:

A splendid assortment of Silks; Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levantens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article.

A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings.

A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes.

A large stock of GROCERIES.

A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety.

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 11—1f

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of

Herrings and Skad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Ronomoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO.

May 11, 1829. 13—1f

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

June Term, 1829.

John Poelle vs. Original attachment—levied on 2 negroes, Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing one or more tracts.

John Nelson vs. Same.

John Lambertson vs. Same.

Willie Langford vs. Same.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named causes, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply to the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. \$3.25. 21—6w

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

June Term, 1829.

Simmons Barnes vs. Original attachment—levied on a tract of land containing 117 acres, more or less.

Nathan Rochelle vs. Same.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathan Rochelle, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said Nathan Rochelle appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply to the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. \$3.30. 21—6w

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State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

June Term, 1829.

Samuel Norwood vs. Original attachment—levied on negro boy named Wesley.

George H. Raney vs. Same.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Raney, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said George H. Raney appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply to the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. \$3.30. 21—6w

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of Halifax, N. C.

He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to James Gordon, Norfolk, Va.

Henry Mason, Halifax Town, N. C.

Andrew Harris, Halifax, N. C. June 18. 21—1f

JAMES GORDON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN FLYMOUTH.

HAS removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line which may be intrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18—4w

Dr. Charles Cushman.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20—1f

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Halifax town N. C. 1st July 1829, which if not taken out before the 1st Oct. next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, June 30th, 1829.

A Henry Aaron,

B Overton Bernard, Thos. Rurges, Esq. Roland Ballard, Rev. Levi Bass, Miss Amelia Beaman, Thomas Brag, Esq.

C Thomas H. Carson, Esq. (7) John Crowell Esq. Benj. Crawley, Dr. John T. Clanton, Rick H. Crowell, Esq. Jarrod Carter

D Gideon Dupree, Esq. John Denson, Edward Davis, Edmund Dickens, B. W. Davis Esq.

E Benj. Edmunds, Esq. (2) F Isaac Fort, Henry Freear Col. D. C. Fenner

G Geo. W. Gary, Esq. Arthur Green, Wm. H. Gray, Zery Gwin, Col. S. H. Gee

H T. D. Heath, (2) Mary Hardy, Wiley Higgs, Martin Hines, Warren Harris, sr. Mrs. Julia Hutson, Myratt Hawkins

J Andrew Jomer, Esq. (2) Eaton or James Johnson, Isaac Jomer

K Kintchen Kearney, (2) Rebecca Knight

L William Leigh, Henry R. Lee, Rev. Lewis Laysard

M Mrs. Phebe Moritt, H. G. Montford, Bath Moore

N Thos. B. Neville, Miss Mary G. Neville, Goodman Neville

P M. H. Pettway, (2) Isham Peters, William Powers, William Pope, James Jones Pitman

R Henry Rawls

S A. A. B. Smith & Co. (5) Rev. Miles Smith, James Savage, John A. Smith, Dr. Sykes, E. B. Smith, Clerk C. S. C.

Simon Tarter, Saml. T. Taylor

JOS. L. SIMMONS, P. M.

Halifax, June 9, 1829. 22—3f

Navy Beef and Pork

FOR 1830.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Washington, 17th June, 1829.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 BBLs. NAVY BEEF and 2400 BBLs. NAVY PORK, for the use of the United States Naval Service, 1000 BBLs. of BEEF, and 800 BBLs. of PORK, to be delivered at each of the United States Navy Yards, Charleston, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Norfolk, Virginia, and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, weighing not less than 450 pounds in the quarter, or 500 pounds on the hoof, all the legs, legs, rounds, clods, cheeks, skins, and the neck of the animal must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds weight of Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn-fed and well fattened, all the skulls, feet and hind legs, &c. must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that 25 pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards packed with a sufficient quantity of Turck's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to ensure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Salt-petre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak or white ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chime, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork,' with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards, must be subjected to the test and inspection of some sworn Inspector of the State within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order, or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, separately, and must transmit their bid, when endorsed 'Offer to furnish Navy Beef or Navy Pork for the year 1830.'

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for one Yard, or for the articles deliverable at any one Yard, or in greater proportion, if such bid be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings, which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by reasonable application to the Board.

It is to be published twice a week in the National Intelligencer, United States Telegraph, Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore American, Democratic Press, National Gazette, New York Commercial Advertiser, Boston Patriot, New England Palladium, Portsmouth News Hampshire Journal, Providence Patriot, Hartford Mercury, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Halifax Minerva, Norfolk Beacon, Richmond Enquirer, Ohio Monitor, Cincinnati Gazette, Nashville War, Nashville Republican, Kentucky Gazette, Kentucky Argus, and Missouri Republican.

June 25. 22—3f

NOTICE

IS HEREBY notified, that the undersigned, J. B. Smith & Co. to come forward and settle their respective dues, or they may expect to settle with an officer, as no longer intelligible can be given.

GEO. R. REESE, Treasurer.

Halifax, June 9, 1829. 22—19f

Midway Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber avails himself of the earliest opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has declined all public pursuits, and will hereafter devote his attention entirely to the charge of this institution. The necessity which compels him to adopt this course, is the surest guarantee for the faithful performance of his duty. He will be assisted by his son Daniel S. Hill. Here will be taught all the studies preparatory to any class in the University of this State. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on Monday the 28th inst. at \$40 per session for board, and \$10 per session for tuition. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate the boarders as usual, in his own family. As at this place, there are no temptations to extravagance, the students have occasion for very little pocket money; much of this, always leads to idleness and dissipation.

C. A. HILL, A. M.

June 12th, 1829. 22—19f

For Sale.

For sale, a first rate Newark made ponny double Gig, nearly new, either with or without harness.

ALSO;

A good work horse, who rules tolerable well. They can be bought either for cash or on a long credit. Apply at the Brick Store, Halifax, 8th July 1829. 23—1f

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE, IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME,

HERRINGS, SH. D.

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

WINDSOR CHAIRS,

LEATHER,

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO,

ALSO—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Staps, T. m. n. c. Liquid Brackin, Gunper, Spice

Venetian Red, Red Lead

White Lead, Verdigris

Cutman's Drops, Oseolide

Nutmegs, Allum, Lard, Sage

Isk Powder, Pearl Ash

Ground Point Brushes

Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap

Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber

Crown Yellow, Prussian Blue

Durable Ink, Straighten's Bitters

Tooth Brushes

Indian Hostility.—A gentleman who arrived in this city Tuesday last, from Georgia, confirms the facts stated in the subjoined article from the Columbus Enquirer, and further states, that Col. Crockett, the Agent, has been compelled to leave his place of residence among the Indians, and fly to Columbus for safety, and that the military have been called out to guard the place; that all the frontier settlers are moving away; that the warlike movements of the Indians have caused great excitement, and that suitable preparations for defence were making.

Col. Star.

Columbus, Ga. July 15.
Indian Affairs.—Much alarm has been excited in this place by some recent movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several secret Councils have been held in the Creek Nation, with a view, it is believed, of concerting warlike operations against the Frontier Settlements. In consequence of the general apprehension of danger, some of our citizens on Wednesday last visited the Creek Agent at Fort Mitchell for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is the information which he afforded. The statement is furnished us by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him.

The agent stated that there had been several secret Councils held by the chiefs, that he had been informed by several Indians, that they the Indians, in these Councils, had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; that they had also resolved to kill him the agent and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of the Flint river, and when troops should be sent to fight them they would retire to the swamps and die to a man fighting for the soil of their fathers. The agent, not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm, until an old, respectable chief, in whom he had always of the utmost confidence and who had always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and that he himself was a member of the secret Council which passed the aforesaid resolution, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great friendship for him the agent, that he could not reconcile to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger. Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it, but some other communication which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons, perhaps had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence in sentiment and action with them, the Creeks, but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred, that Ross, the President, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but to kill every white man who crossed the line.

The National Intelligencer in speaking of the recent "rumor" relative to an arrangement of the Tariff question between the United States and Great Britain, says: "Since our last notice of it, we have received a letter from New York, from a source in which we place much confidence, under date of July 20, which satisfies us that a project, to equalize the duties on articles the growth or manufacture of Great Britain and the United States, and to admit them into the respective countries on paying the duties to be agreed upon, has been under discussion between the President and Secretary of State, and we are more than ever induced to believe that Mr. McLean has been instructed to negotiate a Treaty, to be called a Commercial Treaty, upon that basis."

The Edgefield Ghost.—The Edgefield (S. C.) Carolinian has favored the world with an account of a Ghost, which has annoyed some of the good people of that district for several months past. It is among those who consider the existence of ghosts and hobgoblins as altogether improbable, if not impossible, believing that

they have always had their origin in the disordered imaginations of the superstitious or the tricks of the designing; and as regards the "Edgefield ghost," we fully concur in the following remarks of the Richmond Compiler: "We should doubt the phenomenon altogether; but if true, it is unquestionably a case of ventriloquism. Such tricks have been played before, and the secret has been for some time well kept. In the present case, the ear only, not the eye, is addressed—and the invisibility of the agent shows the sort of manoeuvre which is practiced."

The Charleston Courier contains the following abstract of this wonderful ghost story: "The Carolinian, of the 11th inst. printed at Edgefield Court-House, contains a very long and circumstantial account of a Ghost, which has annoyed for some months past, the family of a Mr. Isaac Barnette, residing about 12 miles below Cambridge, in that district. The visits of this invisible character, which commenced as long ago as October last, are made as well by day as by night—it converses freely with the different members of the family, as well as with the neighbors who happen to come in when 'the spirit moves it.' The house in which the family reside, consists of a single room, with a piazza, on one side, and although numbers have been present at various times, and listened to the dialogues held between the ghost and others, yet the strictest watch and examinations have failed to discover the object. These facts are attested by many persons of the first respectability in the district. The editor of the Carolinian, who is not in this case 'disposed to believe that a breach has been made in the laws of nature, without any useful purpose,' is yet unable to give 'any satisfactory explanation of the circumstances, upon rational principles.'"

DR. WATKINS.

In another column, we have given the proceedings of the U. S. court, for the city of Washington, in the case of Dr. Watkins on Friday evening, at which time, the jury had not agreed upon a verdict. We learn, that on Saturday the jury intimated to the court, that there appeared to be no possibility of agreeing, and requested to be discharged to which in answer to a question by the court, the counsel for the U. S. agreed;—Mr. Cox, however, the counsel for the prisoner declined giving his consent, observing, that the court possessed the power to discharge the jury, and they might exercise their own discretion in the matter. The court, thereupon, remanded the jury to their room where they remained at five o'clock on Saturday evening, apparently as far from agreeing upon a verdict as ever.

[Since preparing the above, we observe a letter from Washington, in the Whig of yesterday, which says that at half past six o'clock, on Saturday evening the jury again came into court when they were discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The letter states the probability that new indictments will be sent up to the grand jury on Tuesday.]

The friends of Dr. Watkins have charged the administration with persecution because his case has been referred to a jury of his peers. What disposition, we should like to know, would these grand jurors have made of this flagrant conduct on the part of Dr. Watkins? Would they have smothered it, winked at it, and thus set an example which might have opened the doors of the treasury to every man whose imaginary necessities should tempt him to purloin the public funds?—In this case the administration could pursue only one course. The various frauds committed by Dr. W. were made manifest and undeniable; the President had no power to punish the offender and his duty to his country required him to place the delinquent in a situation where impartial justice should be extended to all parties. He was accordingly arrested and put upon trial. If the trial has been extended to an extraordinary period, and given it an appearance of unnecessary harshness, who is to blame? Not the administration surely. The counsel for the U. S. have adopted every expedient to bring the trial to a speedy close, but without effect. They have been met at every turn by demurrers and objections on the part of the counsel for the pri-

soner while the court have been splitting hairs, and the grand jury raising stumbling blocks, which to an impartial spectator, would seem to have been designed for any other purpose than that of furthering the ends of justice. In there has been an appearance of persecution in this case it is solely chargeable to the personal and political friends of the Doctor.

Old Dominion.

MR. NOURSE.

It seems by a publication in one of the N. York papers, that Mr. Nourse, the ex-register of the treasury, having left the city of Washington, the President immediately ordered an attachment to be levied upon his property, for the purpose of securing the amount due by him to the United States.

Internal Improvements.—On Tuesday last, the Board for Internal Improvements met at Wilmington, according to appointment when the Dredging Machine, Steam Engine, and all their appendages, with the hands lately employed by the State, and the articles of subsistence on hand, were transferred to Capt. Geo. Blagoy, of the U. S. State Engineer Corps, who is ordered by Col. Gratiot the Chief of the Corps, to attend to the removal of the remaining obstructions below Wilmington, and to render the navigation of the River good to the inlet for vessel-drawing 14 feet water. Captain Blagoy has reported his plan of operations, which differs in some respects from that formerly recommended by Maj. Baché, who made a survey of the River, and as soon as he receives an answer from the Engineer Department, which is expected in the course of a few days, the work will be proceeded with in conformity with the plan which may be preferred. The Dredging boat and Steam Engine are, for the present, to be removed to Oak Island to undergo a thorough repair previous to the commencement of the work. Hinton James, Esq. will be continued as Superintendent of the Dredging Boat as heretofore, and measures will be taken by Captain Blagoy for effecting the important object in view, with all convenient expedition. No doubt is entertained but that Congress will make such further appropriations for completing the work as may be found to be necessary.

Raleigh Register.

We learn that the Rev. George W. Freeman, late Rector of St. Peter's Church in Washington, has been invited to the Pastoral charge of Christ's Church in this city, and that he has accepted the call. It is expected that the new Episcopal Church will be ready for consecration in the course of six or eight weeks.—*Ral. Reg.*

Dr. WATKINS.—The Grand Jury have refused to find an indictment against Dr. W. for forgery in erasing certain items in an account rendered to his office for settlement. It was expected that the trial on the indictment for fraudulently obtaining \$2,000 from the Navy Agent at Boston, would commence on Monday.

Pet. Int.

Mrs. ROYALL.—The Court have sentenced Mrs. Royall to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, to give security in the sum of \$250 for her good behavior for one year, and stand committed to prison until the sentence be complied with.

The world's alive and every particle of it, and if microscopes which are said to create this immensity of vitality are not put down, we shall be eaten up in spite of our teeth.

TARTER ON THE TEETH.—Mr. Beaume has lately ascertained that tartar on the teeth is produced in the same manner as coral, by animalcules; which, after having formed the nidus, insinuate themselves between the gums and teeth, causing diseases of both. And their secretion often contaminates the breath. Mr. Le B. has also ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and a brush will, in a few days, remove the tartar and the use of powdered charcoal and the tincture of tha-

tany, will effectually prevent its formation.

FOREIGN.

Our dates are from Paris to the 10th and from London to the 13th July. They furnish no news of interest. There were rumors of changes in the British Cabinet; but the particulars are given, and we are left to conjecture who is to go out, without even a clue to guess who is to come in. Trade remained very much depressed; and meetings of the various interests continued to be held for the purposes of enquiry and consultation, with the hope of improvement. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs had answered a Committee of Merchants, that although the Russian Blockade of the Dardanelles was acquiesced in, yet the British Government would not allow an extension of it. This is plain language for the Autocrat of the North. It appears from Russian Bulletins, dated the 11th and 22d May, that the Danube had been crossed at three different points, and active preparations were making for carrying on the siege of Silistria. The Imperial Officials state, that the Turkish Grand Vizier, who attacked Praved with 25,000 men, was defeated "after much hard and furious fighting" with the loss of 2000 of his troops, and was forced to retire to Shumla. The Russians admit a loss on their part of 1060 men. This we presume may be termed the commencement of the campaign in earnest; and the next arrival will probably bring us important intelligence from the Seat of War.

Pet. Times.

LEMONADE.—At a public dinner in Lexington, Geo. on the 4th of July, where the Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD presided, we understand lemonade only was used.

SIR H. DAVY.—On the 29th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy, closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st years of his age.

MEXICO EMIGRANTS.—The number of Old Spaniards at present in the city of New Orleans, who have left Mexico in consequence of the late act of expulsion, is estimated at more than two thousand! The New Orleans Avertiser states that many of them are in a state of affliction, while others suffer much from poverty.

We have long entertained and expressed the conviction, that it is bad policy for any State to hold back and refuse to receive national assistance towards works of Internal Improvement. A very large amount of the public funds is annually appropriated among nearly twenty of the States, which gladly receive it, whilst about four or five, believing such an appropriation to be unconstitutional, refuse to touch it. This is patriotic, and all that, but it is vastly unprofitable. The practice is nearly coeval with the government, and has gained advocates yearly, until its opponents are reduced to a mere handful. They have actually despaired of changing that practice, and yet, like true Southerners, they persevere in their refusal to participate in its benefits. The misfortune of it is, too, that we have as much poverty as pride, and want our share more than those who have fewer scruples about it.

Public sentiment, however, is undergoing a change on this subject, in North Carolina, at least; and as one strong, but by no means solitary, evidence of this which has come under our observation. We are glad to notice that several candidates for Congress in this State, some of whom at least are likely to succeed, have publicly avowed

their opinion, that North Carolina should no longer delay to put in her claim to an equal share (which would be no trifling) of the funds appropriated for Internal Improvements and Education. The expenditure of a few hundred thousands of Uncle Sam's surplus cash in this State, on some useful work, would wonderfully change the face of affairs.

Gay City.

FROM MEXICO.—According to Vera Cruz papers of the 19th ult. received at New Orleans, it appears that the Mexican Government has not made the least preparation in that place, for defence against the Spanish expedition which, according to private letters will arrive there about the 10th or 15th July. The Spaniards will it is said, take possession of the city (which they can easily do,) and then blockade with their navy the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. That fortress is but poorly provisioned, and will not long be able to sustain the siege on that account. However, we do not believe that the Spaniards will have a sufficient number of troops to penetrate far into the country, and we may hope to hear, before long, of their defeat, as (according to letters) an order will be issued for the army to march against them from the interior as soon as they embark; SANTA-ANA had accepted the place of Minister of War, and was on the eve of leaving the province of Vera Cruz for Mexico.

A writer in the National Intelligencer on the subject of banking, seems to apprehend that Gold will be made so plentiful by the mines of North Carolina, that precious metal will no longer answer for a currency.

A new trial has been granted, in the case of the United States against Tobias Watkins, on the indictment charging him with having fraudulently embezzled \$750 of the public funds. This was the case in which the Jury rendered a verdict a few days since. The trial on the \$350 indictment has since occupied the Court and the Jury after remaining out 30 hours were discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The case seems as far as ever from being brought to a close.

THE CREEKS.—The late statement relative to the hostile attitude of the Creek Indians, turns out to be, to say the least, considerably exaggerated. It is now said, that no attack on the whites is anticipated. It is true, the Indians have held a secret council, for the purpose, it is believed, of remonstrating with the General Government and entering a protest against being forcibly removed; but it is not probable, that any alliance or concert will be formed by them, with other Indian tribes, for the purpose of waging hostilities.

The Supreme Court rose on Tuesday last. Previous to its adjournment, the appointment of Chief Justice was conferred on Judge HENDERSON.

Kal. Peg.

It is estimated that there are in the United States, 480,000 Mechanics, 9,000 Lawyers, 12,000 Doctors, 7,000 (say 10,000) Ministers, and 39,000 Schoolmasters.

A thousand and ninety-eight emigrants arrived at Quebec during the second week in this month. With the exception of thirty, all were Irish.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A Robert Peacock, of Stamford, Vt. was at work on the 18th inst. he heard the whistling of a ball very near his head; and on examination found that it had pas-

sed through the crown of his hat, and through a pocket handkerchief he had in his hat. The ball, it appeared, had been fired from a rifle, and striking a tree 25 rods distant, glanced from thence to where Mr. Peacock stood, a distance of 21 rods more.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON.

A letter received at Knoxville, from Governor Houston, gives information that he was, at the date of the letter, May 29th, on his way to the upper village of the Osages, and would shortly return to the residence of Jolly, the present king of the Cherokees, who, in 1817, adopted him as his son, and with whom the Governor has been invited, and intends to reside.

LAWYER'S FEES.—A poor young lawyer said to another, that he had received 25 guineas for speaking in a certain case. "And I," said the other, "received double that sum for holding my tongue in the same cause."

SHOCCO SPRINGS,



Warren County, N. Carolina.

On the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, five miles South of Hatteras, and three miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visitors. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assembly. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz. \$1 per day for each grown person; \$1.50 per month, or \$8 per week.—Children & servants half price. For horses \$15 per month, or \$50 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 28, 1829. 19—5w

To Undertakers.

THE building of a Ware-house at Pride's Ferry will be let at that place to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 8th day of August next. The building is to consist of two apartments 30 by 16 feet each, in parallel lines with 10 feet passage between, a connected by a gate at each end, 12 feet wide, to be sheeted, and covered with good cypress, juniper, or heart pine shingles, and the sides and ends to be weather-boarded with good heart pine plank. Also the building of an office 10 feet square with one chimney. The warehouse to be completed by the 1st of October next, at which time the money will be paid. Further particulars, together with a plan and specifications of the buildings, can be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JNO. H. PATTERSON.
Northampton, July 27. 26—1d

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell a negro woman and a negro boy. The negro woman is a good house servant, good seamstress, and an excellent cook and washerwoman.

ALSO.

I have an excellent match of cream coloured horses for sale; they are very gentle—and are in the other four years old last spring. For terms apply to THOS. W. GREGORY.
Evans' X Roads, Northampton County. 24—3w

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1829.

As we were disappointed in receiving paper, we were unable to issue the *Minervist* week. We are in daily expectation of receiving a supply of paper, sufficient for 9 months, and therefore hope that we shall not again be under the necessity of apologizing for the non-appearance of the *Minerva*.

Beat it who can—Remarkable increase of sheep.

A stock of 30 sheep, belonging to a gentleman a few miles from this place, has produced forty-four lambs this year, 27 in the spring and 17 this summer.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The state elections for Congress and the General Assembly have commenced in North Carolina. The following is the return from Currituck County, which voted last Saturday.

FOR CONGRESS.

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD 490
LEWEL SAWYER 213

Majority for Shepard, 277

State Legislature.

Senate: Caleb Etheredge, Commons: Benj. T. Sammons and W. D. Barnard.

Put—The election was held in Pitt county last week. It is said that Marshall Dickinson was elected to the Senate without opposition, and Wm. Clark and Alfred Moyer to the House of Commons.

Free Press.

Edgecomb—Louis D. Wilson, S. Gray Little and Moses Baker, C. State of the poll. Senate: Wilson 450, Benjamin Boykin 113 Commons—Little 613, Benj. Wilkinson 516, James Phillips (not a candidate) 226.

Granville—William M. Sneed, S. James Wyche and Spencer O'Brien, C. State of the poll. Senate—Sneed 453, no opposition Commons—Wyche 898, O'Brien 811, William S. M. Clapham 727.

B. W. Fort—Joseph B. Hinton, Esq. in the Senate.

John W. Williams, Esq. and Saml. Smallwood, Esq. in the House of Commons.

Town of Newbern—Wm. Gaston.

NOTICE.

A Camp-meeting will commence at Pierce's Camp-ground, in this county, 4 miles west of Halifax town, 6 miles South of Weldon, and 8 miles from Moore's Ferry, on Friday the 2nd day of October next. Aug. 12th 1829.

Young Wickliffe, who was lately tried at Lexington for the murder of T. R. Benning, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, has been acquitted, in the very teeth of the most conclusive evidence of his guilt. We speak from an examination of the testimony when we say, that a clearer case of murder scarcely ever was made out in a Court of Justice; and yet a jury composed of political partisans, have turned the murderer loose upon society, in defiance of every obligation human and divine!

Winchester Virginian.

A subject which has for a length of time occupied our thoughts, and which we cannot but believe practicable, is, the plying of a Steam Tow-Boat above the Falls of Roanoke. For ourselves we have but little acquaintance with the depth of water or with the obstructions in the river; but from the quantity of water which always flows down the stream, we do believe the project practicable; and should it actually prove to be so, the advantages would be incalculable. In order to excite the attention of talented and ingenious men, we therefore propose that a subscription be got up and be circulated through all the counties from Norfolk west, in which, and to which the Navigation by Steamboat would be essentially beneficial as a reward to any man or company, who will first navigate the Roanoke and Dan as high as Milton or Danville, in a Steamboat capable of towing 6 batteaux, carrying 600 lbs. each; the reward to be payable when a trip up from the Falls to Milton and back again, be performed. We have no doubt but \$10,000 might be readily obtained;—as an earnest of our sincerity we will subscribe \$20 on the above terms.

Milton Gazette.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Mr. Editor:—I am pleased to observe, in your last number, a pains-taking peace, over the signature of a "Scotland-Necker," intended as a reply to an Old Re-

publican. I am pleased, I say, and my gratification arises from the palpable evidence here given, that my opponent is harmless in the weakness he displays in his positions, and his abortive efforts at argument.

There is but little worthy of remark in the communication of a Scotland-Necker, or indeed, which is fairly tangible. There may be something intrinsically good in the writer's lucubrations. The clown in Shakespeare said that there was music in his violin, but he could not bring it out. I cannot perceive any thing more than a repetition of common place matter, in decent phraseology.

Implicit faith is attached to the assertion of the Scotland-Necker, when he says that he "is well acquainted with the lower part of this county," or he would not be able confidently to assert that one of the only two men in that neighborhood, and he "out of the state," would "support the friend of an Old Republican." I am not disposed here to say anything in relation to the Banks; conceiving, and I think truly, that on this subject public patience is thread-bare, and public opinion well nigh, if not entirely, established. I perfectly coincide with a Scotland-Necker when he says he cannot believe that so large a portion of our county-men can be made to twist and turn. An Old Republican yields to no one in respect for the consistency, unwavering firmness and sound discretion of the people of Halifax county. The supposition, therefore, is utterly gratuitous and unfounded which attaches to him the most remote idea of accusing any portion of the county of becoming "corrupt and dependent."

The Old Republican cannot but express his surprise and mortification in seeing thus formally urged, by a Scotland-Necker, that hack-nied objection to his friend, viz. the place of his residence. Fellow Citizens, has, indeed, an appeal to your common sense and patriotic feelings become necessary! Has there arisen among us petty local prejudices, and unhappy sectional feelings? God forbid! Is the interest of the county and the little town which she has established for the administration of public justice, &c. &c. different and distinct? It cannot be so; for they contribute reciprocally to each other's advantage. The farmer finds a convenience in the town as affording him a near point at which he obtains the necessary supplies for household and domestic purposes, and, if he chooses, a mart for his superfluous produce; while, on the other hand, for the means of enabling him to furnish them supplies and make a due profit on his labor and enterprise, the merchant is indebted to the great farming interest of the county. Fellow-citizens, you are not thus to be capoled. Why those who oppose Mr. Byrum on this ground, (though it is firmly believed there are but few—a very few—to be found so unreasonable,) will have you presently to believe that the election of that gentleman, because he happens to reside in, or rather in the suburbs of your town, would be a new and unprecedented thing. To correct honest, erroneous views on this subject, without stating others, I will only advert to the several examples of a Haywood and Taylor (formerly attorney general) from Raleigh—a Burges, from Halifax—a Fisher, from Salisbury—a Gaston and Speight, from Newbern, who repeatedly represented the county of Craven. Yet strange—most strange—a Scotland-Necker is unwilling to allow his own county-town the same privilege.

The Scotland-Necker next chimes in with the old tune, which it was hoped had gone forever out of fashion, and talks of objections to an Old Republican's friend, in account of his profession, that he happens to have been bred to and follows the law for a livelihood. The Scotland-Necker does not—can not, (it would be an unmerited reproach to his understanding to suppose it,) believe in such hack-nied, frivolous stuff. It is an old saying of the poet, and a most valuable truth, that

Honor and shame from no condition rise;

Act well your part—There all the honor lies.

The Scotland-Necker, in allusion to one of his remarks, is assured that an Old Republican, and very many others, while they are not wanting in respect for their friend's legal abilities have more than confidence in his unbending

integrity and ardent patriotism. Without intending insidious comparisons, his talents and education eminently designate him as one well qualified to serve his fellow-citizens as a legislator, and in whose hands they may safely confide a share of the management of their public interests.

To conclude: It is confidently hoped and believed that the good people of the lower end of the county have too much understanding and independence to listen to the suggestions of prejudice; and that fairly and coolly weighing the merits and qualifications of the respectable gentlemen who are candidates for their suffrages—make up their decision to which it will become a Scotland-Necker, alike to bow with

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Mr. Editor:—As there is no subject more worthy of attention than education; so, unfortunately, none engage it less. As respects the discipline of our common schools, we are woefully deficient. The fact is, from our Universities down to our "old field schools," we are at accomplishing too much at once—we endeavour to do in a few years what, to do well, would require many.

There is nothing in which the generality of people are more deficient than in good spelling and reading. It is, generally, owing to a want of sufficient attention being paid to these most important branches. Children are hurriedly put to reading lessons even before they can be said to spell. This gives a child a stumbling, hesitating manner which he seldom or never conquers. His reading lessons, however simple, have no charms for the young mind. The mind, like the body, requires food proportioned to its strength. Were children furnished with books that not only instructed but amused them, I venture to say we would not only have better readers, but it would also promote a taste for reading. By making children read subjects that they do not and cannot understand, and to which, consequently, they can feel no interest, they imbibed those dreary, singing and monotonous tones so often found in schools; and from the above reasons so hard to prevent. On the other hand, were moral, entertaining stories, suitable to the abilities, put into their hands, they would read in the voice of nature—not that strained, pompous style so much admired, as good reading, by persons of false taste.

A still greater evil attending our present system is, our school books are dry, tiresome and insipid that they rather give a distaste to literature. Hence the necessity of punishment to enforce even common attention. I am speaking of children from five to nine years of age. This is the season in which habits of industry and attention ought to be formed, and for that reason, their duties should be made as pleasing as possible to them.

It is a common, and I think, a fatal error, that it is time enough to send children to school at 8 or 9 years old. By this time they have formed the most inveterate habits of idleness, which the birch can never wholly eradicate. Any child of common capacity may read at 5 years of age, if proper attention be paid—a degree of advancement which few children have attained at eight. So much for children.

Let us look to the general advantage of common schools. I am bold to say, that, under the system generally pursued, we derive proportionally little or no benefit from them. In the first place, the discipline, if any is too lax. There is not sufficient authority vested in the teacher, or what is tantamount to it, he is not allowed to exercise it, if vested. And yet the parent expects his child to be perfect in all the branches of an English mercantile education, in a few months. In the second place there is too much time lost, making deductions for recreation, &c. there is not more than six months in the year devoted to the purposes of instruction. Happily for us the time has at length arrived that puts in our power, if not entirely blinded to the welfare of our children and of our state, to effect a complete regeneration in our school system. It is in liberally patronizing the *Roanoke Institution*, and in endeavoring to introduce, as far as possible, the system of that institution into our common schools.

I do not hesitate to say that every impartial man, on comparing the habits and manners of the students of that institution with those of the students of our common schools, (I might say of all our southern institutions) give the preference to the former. I will not say but we may and do turn out, theoretically, as good English, classical and scientific scholars from our own schools; but in point of industrious habits, moral deportment and practical usefulness, we must yield the laurel to the *Roanoke Institution*.

The welfare of this and of every country, and the stability of all good governments are founded on the industrious and moral habits of the people. I ask, has the system of education generally adopted, this beneficial influence? In what manner are the hours of recreation disposed of? Often—too often—in quarrelling or gaming, or in such a course of amusements as is neither beneficial to a mental or physical point of view.

The writer of this article stands wholly unconnected with the *Roanoke Institution*, and is not even personally known to any of its members. The foregoing remarks, however humble, flow from an honest zeal for the public welfare, and a wish to see this state second to none in the union in anything that can render her great and respectable.

N. B.

Halifax Court.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

A DIALOGUE.

Come, cousin Maria, tell me what you think of the gentleman that danced with you last night—I think, he is quite an intelligent, fine young fellow; and from his manner, should judge him to be much pleased with you—I think you had better set your cap for him.

Why, George, I think him well enough; but then he is so low a family—I am surprised, George, that you should for a moment suppose that I would suffer the soul of a mechanic to address me.

And why not—you seem to forget that your uncle, my revered father, was a mechanic. Even were it not so, you cannot but know that, in this our free and happy country, all men are esteemed equal—we acknowledge no distinction but that conferred by superior merit, and to show you how unfounded is your fancied superiority over mechanics, look to our great countryman Franklin—nothing once but a poor printer's boy and his father a soap-boiler; yet this Franklin is the boast of America and glory of mankind.

This may all be true; but you know, George, that the customs of society are quite different now, and for me to form a connexion of the kind you mention would be thought quite derogatory.

Yes, by the way and trifling, for no others attach either credit or discredit to a man on account of his occupation, for in the words of the poet

"Honour and shame from no condition rise;

Act well your part—there all the honour lies."

These sentiments may be very fine in a poetical composition—but trust me, they are never acted on in common life. What wealthy man, that gives an entertainment, invites his poorer neighbors, or that would consent for his daughter to form a connexion with a poor man, let his moral worth be what it may.

My dear Maria, what you say is but too true, though not right. However, the wealthy are not altogether to blame. It is much owing to a want of self respect in the poor, and their not paying more attention to the cultivation of their minds, and their almost total disregard to the education of their children. Were the sums that are daily expended for liquor, tobacco and in endeavoring to rival their richer neighbors in dress—were these sums expended on the education of their children—we should soon see a more contented, equal and happy state of society.

Well, George, if you were to philosophize for a month, you would not convert me to your way of thinking. I never can think of a mechanic; so let me have no more of my would-be admirer—good morning.

Poor, infatuated girl she thinks, like too many others brought up in the lap of luxury and idleness, that she is of a superior order of beings—little thinking that a small reverse of fortune would

place her far below those she now affects to despise. The only bulwark left is the fluctuation of property—remove that and the republic falls.

Halifax County.

[COMMUNICATED.]

QUANKY ACADEMY.

The following is a summary result of the examination and exhibition in this institution. And first, in the different studies, beginning with the lowest and ending with the highest classes in each. The relative merits of all were appreciated by marking mistakes or credits; and only the individual members found to excel in their respective classes are hereby noted. Those examined alone, and sustained by a due majority of credit marks, are noted as such.

Spelling—In lower classes, C. Alexander, S. Turner, Ann E. Lockhart and Mary V. Pierce, respectively. In higher classes the same as in reading. Mary E. Britt alone sustained.

Reading—5th class, Alexander B. Pierce, 4th, John W. Pierce, 3rd, Richard B. Parker, 2nd, Martha F. Pierce, 1st, Henry M. Purnell.

Pennmanship—1st, specimens by arrangement—in 3rd class, Francis J. Pierce, 2nd, Thomas B. Purnell, 1st, Robert F. Purnell—2nd, Recital of principles—John J. Lockhart.

Arithmetic—6th class, A. F. Pierce, 5th, John W. Pierce, 4th, Felicia Hill, 3rd, Martha F. Pierce, 2nd, John J. Lockhart, 1st, Wm. D. Carstarphen.

Bookkeeping—Robert F. Purnell.

Introduction to English Grammar—Francis J. Pierce.

English Grammar—3rd class, J. W. Pierce, 2nd, R. B. Parker, 1st, Rebecca A. Bishop.

Plutarch's Lectures on History—M. L. Bishop.

Geography, Modern—5th class, J. W. Pierce, 4th, B. F. Hill, 3rd, R. B. Parker, 2nd, A. J. Peebles, 1st, M. L. Bishop—2nd, *Ancient*—Wm. D. Carstarphen.

History—M. L. Bishop.

Latin—1, *Grammar*—2nd class, Robert F. Purnell, 2nd, Wm. D. Purnell, 1st, Henry M. Purnell, 2, *Reading Latin Fables*, Thomas B. Purnell, Caesar, Wm. D. Purnell, John J. Lockhart alone in Virgil, sustained; Henry M. Purnell alone in Cicero's Orations, sustained.

Greek Grammar and Greek Minor, J. J. Lockhart alone sustained; *Græca Majora*, M. L. Bishop alone sustained.

French—2nd Class, J. J. Lockhart, 1st, M. L. Bishop.

According to the grades of conduct and progress, as good, ordinary, indifferent and bad, daily noted, and registered weekly during the session, and then transferred into the report read on the morning of the exhibition, Henry M. Purnell appeared good in both, without exception; and in studies M. L. Bishop was reported unexceptionally good.

The greatest number of *ordinaries* in study marked against any individual was 26, and in conduct 37. The greatest number of *indifferents*, in study 3, in conduct 20. The last number is, by far the highest of the kind, and together with two bads (the only ones of the kind) were opposite the name of a boy, who was withdrawn from the school about the middle of the session.

On the morning of the 31st May H. Gary Messrs. Joseph J. Gray, Samuel Johnston, Stephen Read and Thomas M. Pearce were appointed a committee to adjudge the relative merits of the performers. They reported as follows: In girl's recitals, B. Felicia Hill, Martha J. Turner and Martha J. Pierce were first and equal. In composition, 3rd class, Atlas J. Peebles best, 2nd class, James P. Pierce and Thomas Purnell were best and equal; 1st class, M. L. Bishop first, Henry M. Purnell & John J. Lockhart were second best and equal, and Lawrence Pierce third. In speaking single pieces, 3rd class, Alexander B. Pierce, 2nd class, Atlas J. Peebles first, 1st class, M. L. Bishop, H. M. Purnell and John J. Lockhart first and equal. In dialogues, Henry J. Esbeck, Martha F. Pierce, Mary V. Pierce, B. Felicia Hill, Jesse M. Read, B. J. Pierce and M. L. Bishop particularly distinguished themselves.

Prime Chewing Tobacco, from the Manufactures in Richmond Va. and also an assortment of Tin Ware just received and for sale, very low by R. KINGSBURY. Aug. 12. 27-41

R. & J. DUNN & Co.

Have just received and for sale, a lot of *Govan's Superior Family Flour*, this years crop, (1829,) which they will sell low for cash. Halifax, August, 1829. 27-41

LOOK HERE.

I wish to purchase from Fifty to one hundred Young Negro Fellows, and Girls without Children. For which I will pay the cash. THOS. BURGESS. August, 6. 27-41

COTTON GINS.

I will furnish cotton gins at the price of Two Dollars per saw. The Gins are warranted to perform equal to any. I am also prepared to execute repairs on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber, living 12 miles from Halifax, 8 miles from Colquhoun's Bridge, and 7 miles from Enfield, where I keep a regular shop. JOHN G. HAMLET. July 30th, 1829. 27-41

A regular Convocation of the *Roanoke Royal Arch Chapter*, No. 4, Halifax, held at their Hall, on the 14th day of July, 1829.

On motion, it was Ordered, that the 1st section of 1st article of the Bye Laws of this Chapter be published in the *Halifax Minerva* four weeks, viz: The regular Convocations of this Chapter shall be on the evenings of the second Saturday in each and every month, at 6 o'clock, P. M. from the 1st of October to the 1st of April—at 7 o'clock P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October. From the Minutes. Witness, S. M. JOHNSTON, Secy. 27-41

POSTPONEMENT. A BALL & PARTY.

Will be furnished at Snodgrass on the 20th and 21st August. July 23. 26-41

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having lost a note executed on the 1st January, 1828 to him by Robert A. Jones, for the sum of \$344 61—all persons who hereby forewarned from trading for it. On said note payments have been made, though not endorsed, leaving a balance only of about \$3 unpaid. JOS. B. LITTLEJOHN. July 26th, 1829. 26-41

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given to all whom it may concern, that the lot in the town of Halifax, known as the plot of said town commons as No. 130, which I sold to Lemuel Long, in 1827, is yet unpaid for; and all and every person is hereby forewarned from trading for said lot, unless subject to the purchase money. THOS. GUSBY. Halifax, July 8th, 1829. 23-41

TO THE PRINTERS

Of the United States.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice. He will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have them complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, \$4, in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON, Philadelphia.

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July 6. 26-41

WHAT I HATE.

I hate the man and groveling soul,
If he can boast of any.
Who lurks about, and of each bowl,
Is sure to take a double toll,
But never pay a penny.

I hate to ride a racing pad
That's often apt to blunder,
I hate to see a woman sad,
I hate much worse to see one mad,
And hear the drum made thunder.

I hate a midnight serenade
From out a caterwauling;
I hate to see a cross old maid
Broom beating children across the
head,
Setting a score a squalling.

I hate the tattler who goes round
Retailing lies and slander,
Some reputation deep to wound,
When there is not the slightest
ground.
Such actions raise my dander.

I hate the hypocrite—hate worse
A person void of feeling,
Who hugs you while he steals
your purse,
Or if he fails, bestow a curse;
I hate this double dealing.

I hate a heart that's full of guile;
I hate a female traitor,
Who under love or friendship's
guile,
Receives your confidence awhile,
And then betrays—I hate her.

I hate in company to meet
With him who will not know me.
I hate despite—I hate deceit,
I hate the worst of ALL, the greet,
Please pay me what you owe me.

Oh, the last look is hard to bear
Even of a stock or old grey stone,
For every thing to us is dear
Which memory loves to dwell
upon!

But fond affection never proves
So thrilling, so severe a pain,
As looking on a face beloved
We know we ne'er shall see again.

THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

It was already known through the village that the arms of the Anglo-Spaniards were victorious, and the French in full retreat. Alarm at once gave place to joy—one deafening shout of acclamation arose to greet the returning victors; yet amid the impatient throng might be seen many a fair face looking with trembling eagerness that should kindle hope into ecstasy, or chill the beating heart with the torpedo touch of despair. One there was, a pale yet lovely woman, who, screened behind the thin muslin curtain of a bay window looking up the street, watched with eager searching eyes, each scattered group that passed along in quick succession to the temporary guard house, either waving their caps with exultation, or lamenting silently over some fallen comrade. She was the wife of a colonel beloved and respected by the whole regiment, but by that wife, adored. Like one tottering on the verge of a precipice, shrieking from the fate that awaited: now awakening to breathless hope at a shout of triumph, and now dropping her swollen lids as the lifeless form of some remembered friend of her husband's was carried mournfully by her. Alas! what pangs are like the pangs of suspense? It was almost a relief when she perceived the bosom companion of her Arthur appear in the distance, although he came alone. Unable to restrain her impatience, she darted from her concealment and met him at the door. He took her arm in silence and led her back into the apartment—she grasped his hand convulsively. Alas! she could not ask a tale, which her own heart too well divined. The big tears that rolled down the manly cheeks of Captain Somers were a fatal confirmation of her worst fears—by a strong effort, however, she at once regained a calmness that astonished and awed the heart-stricken warrior. "He is dead," said she. A pressure of the hand was the emphatic re-

ply. She continued "it is the will of Heaven—a hard lesson for a wife—my poor children!" By a signal from Somers they were brought into the room, and a gush of tears, the first she had shed, seemed to relieve that intensity of grief, the calmness of which had alarmed her military friend, unused save to clamorous and murmuring lamentation.

"I must not yield to this, she exclaimed, putting the wondering children from her, go, go, poor orphans—fatherless—friendless."

"Not so, exclaimed the worthy Somers; my fortune and my services, (such at least as a soldier may offer) are at your command."

"She smiled bitterly—"dear friend of my Lesley—mine! O! no. I must not dwell on this. Yet one thing I must ask—the body, Capt. Somers? his precious remains? you speak not." Somers strongly agitated, would have evaded the inquiry, but her increasing emotion rendered this impossible. "I staid but to rescue all that is left of my departed friend from the hands of ——— we searched the plain but were unable to recognize ———." She shrunk back in her chair with a piercing shriek, and exclaimed "trodden to death!"

"Not so, cried Somers with sparkling eyes; he died the death of a soldier: I saw him fall: a ball had entered his breast, and he expired on the instant. At that moment the enemy gave way, and the rushing forward of a column ———"

"It is enough, she cried, closing her eyes as if upon the painful truth: she remained silent a few minutes, then seeming to constrain herself in utterance; leave me, she said, kind, generous, Somers: I bow to the will of Heaven, but—I must be alone."

The gallant officer, respecting the grief to which any efforts at condolence had been but mockery, bowed in silence and withdrew.

The night that succeeded this eventful day was chill and gusty—the moon obscured by swiftly coursing clouds, shed a dim, sepulchral light over that battle field, where corpses of the fallen brave lay festering into decay; sentinels had been placed to guard the dying and the dead that time had not permitted to remove or inter, but could not wholly prevent the ravages of those vultures in the human form, who, brutalized by their thirst for plunder, had tracked the scent of blood. One of these sentries a sergeant of Lesley's regiment was keeping watch near the spot where the unfortunate colonel had fallen, and silently meditating on the untimely fate of one whom he had loved and honoured, when a pale form indistinct in the gloom glided past him—at such a time a vain feeling of dread may be forgiven in the bravest: "Who goes?" he cried, some-what tremulously—no reply was given, but the white drapery of the being, who seemed to pause through utter inability to proceed, indicated her to be some unhappy mourner, to whose bosom love had stifled the throbs of fear and the shrankings of horror. Deeply affected at such a vision, the sergeant hastened eagerly to her aid, and at once recognized with awe and amazement, the widow of the fallen.

"Tell me," she cried scarcely articulate from emotion—"tell me where—the spot—"

"Dear lady," he replied, unable to restrain his tears, "this is no place for you—it is in vain! we have searched ———"

"I know—I know," she exclaimed impatiently, "but I hinder me not Wilmot—it is the duty of a wife—a wife! no, no, a widow; to seek out one who!" she leant on the sergeant almost insensible, but soon recovering; "point but to the spot."

He stretched his arm towards a heap of the unburied dead, a few paces from them, and with true delicacy relinquishing any further effort to restrain her purpose, retired. He retired, however, only behind the covert of a ruined wall, whence unseen by the fair mourner, he could observe her motion and watch over her safety. With timid steps she glided to the gory mass, that had baffled the scrutiny of friendship: but what can elude the piercing eye of love! An almost joyous shriek proclaimed that the previous form was found. Alas, what a spectacle it presented to the gaze of a fond doting wife! The upper part of Lesley's face was wholly mangled and disfigured, the brow crushed, the eye extinguished; but a smile still played round the mouth to which the cold lip of the scarcely breathing widow was eagerly pressed in the wild exuberance of woe. Having thus yielded to the first gush of passion, the voice of religion, the only true solace of the afflicted, seemed to regain dominion over the sweet mourner. Sinking on her knees by the corpse of her beloved husband, with clasped hands and eye uplifted to heaven, her pure and lovely spirit breathed itself forth in a blessing on the departed. At that moment the moon, emerging from her shadowy veil, shone full on the pale features of the widow, displaying to the admiring gaze of Wilmot, a countenance beaming with love and resignation almost beatific. And oh, what lovelier vision has life than that of a beautiful woman pouring forth her soul before her Creator! Bowing her head, as if in submission to the divine will; and fondly stealing a farewell kiss from the cold lips of her Arthur, she rose and seemed intent to retire; but, ever turning to catch another glance, still lingered as unequal to the effort of leaving the spot. On a sudden a new feeling, incomprehensible to the observing sergeant appeared to animate her. Hastily stooping, he observed her remove carefully the cap of the departed, as though she feared to wake the slumber of the dead, and sever a lock of hair, which she hid with trembling eagerness in her bosom; then looking wildly round for the friendly Wilmot, who hastened anxiously to her, she pointed to the spot—"that dear form."

"Shall be cared for, my honored lady!" exclaimed the sergeant, placing his hand solemnly on his breast. She pressed his hand. He burst into tears "I would weep too," she said, looking tenderly on him, "but I cannot; farewell!"

The sergeant, greatly affected, entreated her to remain a few minutes till the relieving of the guard should enable him to quit his post and protect her to her home: I need no protection but that of heaven," she cried; "alas, heaven only can protect me now!" She pointed once more to the spot she had quitted, and the sergeant replying by an expressive gesture, again pressed his hand and vanished.

The absence of Mrs. Lesley from her home having been observed, had given rise to the most cruel suspicion. Somers, however, whose penetration had led him to divine the true cause, had eagerly followed her steps to the field, and affected as he was by the recital of Wilmot, was greatly relieved on hearing of her noble and unassuming resignation. The body of Lesley was removed under his directions from the gory mass, to await the rites of sepulture; rites which a recent order for the advance of the detachment on the following morning, rendered it essential to carry into effect within a few hours. On this occasion it was his painful duty once more to seek the house of mourning.

He found the widow paler than before, but quite calm and

composed. "Somers," she said, "I have taken a last farewell of my Arthur—her eyes began to fill—"I must not yield to this," dashing the gathering drops away—"I have duties to perform towards the dead and the living, which forbid the indulgence of selfish feeling! You may tell me that his remains will be interred with the honours of war; it is well! Yet, alas! have not those honours bereaved me of the best and dearest? Oh! that he had never embraced this cruel profession! then might his ashes have reposed in the lone tomb of his forefathers, beneath those broad beeches, where once we stayed; better for him that it had never been so! You look surprised dear friend of my Arthur! Know you not that by marrying me he lost his fortune—father—all—"The intensity of her feelings gradually overpowered that air of tender resignation to which she had tasked herself. Somers earnestly entreated her to spare herself the agonizing recital. "No!" she exclaimed it is fitting that you the chosen of my husband's heart, should know the past story, the future purpose, of his widow.—I was the daughter of the village rector in the parish where the father of my Arthur, General Lesley, resided. We were playmates in infancy, but the premature death of my parents, transferring me to the care of an aunt, and the absence of Arthur at school and afterwards at college separated us for several years. I need not tell you that my husband was one of the most perfect of beings. Noble in form, but oh, how much more noble in spirit! he seemed destined to realize the most ambitious hope of a doting father.—Why was it my fate to mar the dazzling prospect? We met, the love of infancy expanded into a softer, dearer emotion; and yielding to the pleadings of my Arthur, the entreaties of an anxious because needy relative, and oh! more fatal than all, the whisperings of my own heart, I became a wife! Anticipating the displeasure of the General, we wedded in secret.—Alas! is there not a curse on stolen nuptials? Had it been my fate alone to expiate our fault!—but heaven willed it other wise. Nay, nay, no sympathy! the sting is here; but I can endure it. Unmoved by our tears and supplications, the general cast us off, my poor Arthur's company being his last, his fatal benefaction:—the rest you know; our love, our sufferings, our privations, and oh! the dreadful issue! But I am becoming weak again, and I have yet to inform you of my purpose. Somers, I carry within me the seeds of death; the malady that destroyed my parents is preying on my vitals, and will soon unite me to my Arthur. Think not I grieve at this! Oh! were it not for my poor babes, what bliss, what ecstasy were mine, to close my eyes on this vale of woe, and awake to a blessed immortality! But I distress you; a few more words and I have done. We are near the coast—it is my intention to sail immediately for England, and commit the dear pledges of my Arthur's love to the care and protection of their natural guardian his father. Resentment cannot live after death; the good old general will not refuse to protect his grand children or if he should—"I will protect them!" exclaimed Somers, with enthusiasm. The widow spoke not; but the warm pressure of her hand and the tear in her eye, were all eloquent. "I cannot resist your purpose," he replied; "it is the natural impulse of a noble heart; but remember," he continued, "that while Somers lives you and yours have a friend. I will take measures for your safe conduct to the next port, and your embarkation from thence. Nay, no thanks!"

He expressed his lip silently

and respectfully to her extended hand, while with eyes beaming with gratitude, she took a long and last farewell of her kind and generous friend." It was in the afternoon of a wintry day in November, that the widow and her orphan arrived at the little inn of the village where General Lesley resided. The sullen aspect of nature, the fallen leaves, the cold ungenial wind, all seemed in unison with the mournful & agitated feelings of the drooping wanderer. To look on her birthplace—to retrace the spot where she first met her departed Arthur, the haunts where they had strayed, and the peaceful church in which they had together offered up their pure and humble prayers to heaven; to gaze on these and feel that the one pervading charm was no more; this was indeed a severe trial of that fortitude which religion had inspired and preserved. Even the artless and natural questions of the elder of her children, a boy of six years old, "Which is grandpapa's house?" and "Is he as kind and good-natured as papa?"—by recalling to her mind the uncertainty of her reception, awakened feelings that were but more acute from their exciting the childish wonder of her young charge. Without making herself known she learned that the melancholy fate of his only child, had already reached the general, whose grief was unbounded; that he was then at his mansion, but had hitherto obstinately refused to receive any visits, or to listen to the voice of consolation.—

Short deliberation was requisite to direct her how to act. To pour forth her feelings on paper in a brief but affecting narrative which she despatched to the house of the general by a servant of the inn, was a work of a few minutes. Grief is eloquent; but, alas! the excitement of feeling arising from the performance of this duty soon gave way to a deepened depression, which she vainly attempted to subdue. To divert her thoughts from an issue she seemed never to have really dreaded till now, she occupied herself in consigning her little daughter to rest, and was preparing to perform the same maternal office for the boy; but his innocent pleading to "sit another hour with poor mamma, was too affecting to be resisted. Never had his likeness to his unhappy father seemed so strong as at this moment, when with childish earnestness, he pressed his artless supplication on his weeping mother.

"Do not cry my own mamma," exclaimed the lovely prattler: "I shall soon be a man, and then you shall never weep again." And tell me mamma shall I not wear a red coat like my papa?" "Heaven forbid, my child!" cried the agonized mother!—The door opened and the general stood before her. Scarcely knowing what she did, the agitated widow sunk on her knees before him, still holding the hand of her young son, who with innocent wonder, gazing on his aged relative, silently and unconsciously knelt beside her. His strong resemblance to his departed sire, seemed the irresistible appeal of nature to the feelings of his progenitor.—Snatching him to his heart, yet putting him away at intervals to observe the lineaments more attentively, tears, the first he had known, broke from the veteran's eyes, like springs from the burning desert, while the noble child yielded to caresses, which he returned with eagerness and delight.

"Dear mamma, tell me, is this my own grand papa?"

"Yes, yes—bright image of my lost Arthur!" cried the grey haired grandsire—"of that Arthur who is wonderfully and mercifully restored to me in this dear boy. Oh, shall I a-

banden thee also? Ellen—my child!" he exclaimed, sinking on his knees by the side of the still kneeling widow, when excess of feeling had kept silent and motionless: "Ellen, my own sweet daughter, can you ever forgive me?"

She could not speak, but bathing his hand with her tears, attempted, with filial tenderness to raise him.

"Not yet, not yet?" he cried gently putting her child from him, while, with uplifted hands, he bent in mute gratitude to heaven. In silent imitation, the wondering boy knelt between his grandsire and his mother, lifted, as he had been taught, his little hands in prayer, while his fond, his enraptured parent, clinging her arms round him, gave vent, in a torrent of tears, to the delightful feelings of an overcharging heart. It was a moment of bliss, cheaply purchased even by that strong emotion which threatened to accelerate the dissolution of her already wasted frame.

"Ellen, my child!" exclaimed the general some days after, when the widow and her orphan had been formally established in his mansion: "Ellen these eyes, that cheek, are a continual reproach to my unnatural desertion of you!—You must have advice. I shall not think you forgive me while I see you thus pale and languid."

"My friend; my father!" said the widow, taking his hand, "we must part!"

"Part!" repeated the old man, greatly affected; "Part Ellen! Would you then leave me? Would you bereave me of your children; of my dear second Arthur?"

"No, no!" she cried: "in committing them to your fatherly care; in seeing them taken to your fostering bosom, my last duty, my last desire, is accomplished!"

"And think you then, Ellen?" resumed the general, "that I love you less than your children, or that I will ever resign you? She held up her hand so wasted that the light shone through, and the fatal truth at once struck on the affectionate old man. He burst into loud exclamations of grief. It is I; it is I that have killed you! that have murdered Arthur! Oh, Ellen, why did you conceal this cruel malady from me? But it may not yet be too late; we have skillful physicians!"

"Seek not to avert the will of heaven," she exclaimed, faintly smiling, "it may not be controlled, and, oh! my father!" she continued, pressing her thin lip to his withered hand, "ought we to repine at a fate which will unite me for ever to my blessed Arthur? I do not ask you to protect his children; to rear them in the love of virtue; to teach them the way of pleasantness and the path of peace."

Overpowered by emotion, he vainly attempted to speak; but the children entering at the moment, he extended an arm round each, endeavoring by that silent gesture to express the solemn purpose of his heart. The widow smiled as she drew from her bosom the lock of hair severed on the night of her husband's death and placed it in the general's hand; "It is my only legacy can I bequeath one more precious?"

He looked on it with glistening eyes and turned, as if to express his sense of its value, when he perceived her lift her clasped hands to heaven, and sink back fainting in her chair. The cries of the children brought servants into the room, who attempted to restore her, but in vain; the widow was no more!

MISCHIEVOUS FAIR ONES.—The two girls, in men's attire, who appeared in Worcester with a stolen horse and chaise, and were released by the owner, have since run off with a horse and wagon.